

# The Yazoo Democrat.

S. S. CALHOON & CO., Publishers.

FOR THE SOUTH.

TERMS—Three Dollars per annum, in advance

VOLUME I. YAZOO CITY, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1859. NUMBER 25.

## Professional Cards.

**DR. KIDD & WILSON,**  
YAZOO CITY, MISSISSIPPI.

Dr. Wilson has removed his residence to the  
newly occupied by J. N. Ratcliff, opposite S.  
H. Wilson's. Office with Dr. Kidd.  
Yazoo City, January 15, 1859. (1y)

**Instruction in Music.**  
PROF. J. BOHMER offers his services  
as teacher of Vocal and Instrumental  
Music, Thorough Bass, &c., to the people  
of Yazoo City and the community at large.  
Pianos, Organs, Melodeons, &c., &c., tuned and  
repaired.  
Yazoo City, January 1, 1859. (18-1f)

**W. C. NEE,**  
Yazoo City, Mississippi.

**NYE & HILL,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
General Collecting and Land Agents,  
YAZOO CITY AND CANTON, MISS.

WILL hereafter practice their profession in  
partnership, and will keep offices in both  
Yazoo City and Canton. They will attend the  
Circuit, Chancery, and Probate Courts in Yazoo,  
Madison and Holmes Counties, the High Court of  
Errors and Appeals, and the Circuit Court of the  
United States at Jackson. They will attend to  
the unfinished business of N. G. & S. E. Nye.  
November 6, 1858. (6m)

**A. M. HARLOW,**  
Attorney at Law,  
LEXINGTON, HOLMES CO., MISS.

WILL practice in the Probate and Circuit  
Courts of Yazoo and Holmes Counties;  
and, also, in the High Court of Errors and  
Appeals at Jackson. [Oct. 9/58-1y]

**D. W. SANDERS,**  
Attorney at Law,  
LEXINGTON, HOLMES COUNTY,  
Mississippi.

September 11th, 1858. (1y)

**HAMER & HENDERSON,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
YAZOO CITY, MISS.

WILL give prompt attention to all business  
entrusted to them in the Circuit and Probate  
Courts of Yazoo, Holmes and Madison, and the  
Superior Courts held at Jackson.  
Sept. 1, 1858. (1-1y)

**BURRUS & ARMISTEAD,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
YAZOO CITY, MISS.

Sept. 1, 1858 (1y)

**W. S. EPPERSON,**  
Attorney at Law, Yazoo City, Miss.,  
And Commissioner for Louisiana  
WILL practice in the Courts of Yazoo, and  
the other counties comprising the Fifth Judicial  
District, and the Courts at Jackson.  
Office near the Court House. [Sept. 1, 1858. 1y]

**R. S. G. PERKINS,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Yazoo City, Mississippi

WILL practice in the Circuit Courts of  
Leake, Attala and Holmes counties, the  
several courts in Yazoo County, and the Court  
held at Jackson. (Sept. 1, 1858. 1y)

**BROOKE & MEDES,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, VICKSBURG,  
Miss., will continue to practice their  
profession in the Circuit, Chancery and Probate  
Courts of Warren county, at Vicksburg,  
Washington county, at Greenville; Bolivar  
county, at Wellington; Issaquena county, at  
Tallula, and the Supreme and Federal Courts at  
Jackson. (Sept. 1, 1858. 1y)

**HENRY LAURENCE,**  
DENTIST,  
Office on Main Street, Yazoo City.

Dr. Leake & Barnett, Yazoo City.  
Dr. Townsend, M. D., Philadelphia.  
J. B. McClellan, M. D., New Orleans.  
G. W. Smith, Dentist, New Orleans.  
S. H. Knapp, Mobile.  
J. C. Nott, M. D., Mobile.  
Yazoo City, September 1, 1858. (1y)

**PETER B. COOK & CO.,**  
Wholesale and Retail  
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,  
Paints, Oils and Glass, Garden Seeds, &c.  
Yazoo City, Sept. 1, 1859.

**JOHN R. GREEN & CO.,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery,  
FINE TOILET SOAPS,  
Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes,  
FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,  
Dental and Surgical Instruments,  
WASHINGTON STREET,  
Vicksburg, Miss.

Orders from Merchants, Physicians and  
Planters solicited. (Oct 16, '58 1y)

**PATRICK MAHER,**  
Plaster and Ornamental Plasterer,  
(NEAR THE BAPTIST CHURCH.)  
Yazoo City, Miss.,  
Respectfully solicits the patronage of the  
public. (Dec. 4, '58. 1y)

## Legal Advs.

### GUARDIAN'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Honorable Probate  
Court of Yazoo County, State of Mississippi,  
made at the January term thereof, A. D. 1859,  
the undersigned, Guardian of the person and  
estate of Maria L. Nolan, a minor, will proceed  
to sell at his residence in said County, on Satur-  
day, the 12th day of March next, at public auc-  
tion, to the highest bidder or bidders for cash, the  
interest of his said ward (the same being an undiv-  
ided real estate situated in and to the following de-  
scribed real estate situated in said County, to wit:  
East half of North east quarter of section seven,  
Township 10, Range 1 East, and 35 acres off the  
East side of the West half of South east quarter  
of section six, Township 10, Range one East.  
The undersigned will also sell at the same time  
and place, and on the same terms, his interest  
(it being also an undivided one-eighth) in and to  
the following personal estate, to-wit: One negro  
man named Levin, 3 negro boys named Hiram,  
Johnstone and William, one negro woman named  
Rhoda, and her child, and one negro woman  
named Almira, two horses and two mules.

The undersigned will also sell, at the same time  
and place, and on the same terms, his said ward's  
interest, the same being one-eighth interest in and  
to one-third interest in and to about 1500 bushels  
of corn, about 6 head of hogs, and some few  
cattle, sheep and farming utensils.

C. BOWMAN, Guardian, &c.  
February 5, 1859. [23-5t]

### GUARDIAN'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Honorable Probate  
Court of Yazoo County, State of Mississippi,  
made at the January Term, thereof, A. D. 1859,  
the undersigned Guardian of the persons and  
estate of Lucinda C. Peaster, Samuel C. Peaster,  
Leonidas W. Peaster and Ida F. Peaster, minors,  
will, on Monday the 14th day of March next,  
at the door of the Court House of said county, pro-  
ceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder  
or bidders, on a credit of twelve months from the  
day of sale, her said wards' interest (the same  
being an undivided one-half interest) in and to  
the following lands, situated in Yazoo and Holmes  
counties, to-wit: The lands situated in Yazoo  
county are as follows: South east quarter of sec-  
tion 12, township 12, Range 2 West; the West half  
of South west quarter and the West half of the  
North west quarter of Section 7, Township 12,  
Range 1 West. The lands situated in Holmes  
county are as follows: The whole of section 22,  
Township 18, Range 1 East; the North half and  
the South west quarter and West half of South  
east quarter of section 23, and East half of North  
east quarter of section 21, Township 18, Range  
1 East.

Bond with approved security will be required  
of the purchaser or purchasers for payment for  
said lands.

SARAH S. PEASTER,  
Guardian, &c.  
February 5, 1859. [23-5t]

### ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF NEGROES, &c.

A S Administrator, with the will annexed, of  
Amor Price, deceased, and by virtue of an  
order of the Honorable Probate Court of Yazoo  
County, Mississippi, granted the undersigned at  
the January Term thereof, 1859, I will sell at  
public auction at the late residence of my said  
Testator, in Yazoo County, about 16 miles South  
east of Yazoo City, near Dover, within the hours  
prescribed by law, on Monday, the 28th day of  
February, 1859, the following named negro slaves  
to-wit:

William, aged 50, Charlotte, aged 40, Felix,  
aged 19, Nicholas, aged 13, Phillip, aged 10,  
Lille William, aged 7, Margaret, aged 6, Emma  
aged 4, Jack, aged 4, Henderson, aged 24, Har-  
vey aged 28, John aged 25, Sampson aged 25, and  
Regey, aged 9, together with all the other personal  
property belonging to the estate of said deceased,  
consisting of farming utensils, horses, mules, 3  
yoke work oxen, one ox-wagon, one broncho,  
stock hogs and pigs, together with corn, and  
other crops to supply a force of 10 hands for  
one year. The farm, now in good repair, if not  
sold privately, can be rented to a good tenant for  
the present year.

Particular attention is invited to said negroes.  
They are of superior quality, the most of them  
being young and thoroughly acclimated, having  
been raised in Yazoo County upon a cotton farm.  
Terms of Sale—Nine months credit, the pur-  
chaser giving an accepted draft upon New Orleans,  
bearing 8 per cent. interest. Terms of Sale to  
be complied with before delivery of property.

F. W. WHEELER,  
Administrator with will annexed.

January 29, 1859.

Vicksburg Whig please copy and forward  
bill to this Office.

### ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

The State of Mississippi, ) Yazoo Circuit Court,  
Yazoo County, ) To May Term, 1859.

HAYWOOD PHILLIPS, ) Attachment for \$4,312 00.

vs. )  
WILLIAM PHILLIPS )

THE attachment in this case having been re-  
turned into the Clerk's office of said Circuit  
Court, duly executed, and it also appearing that  
the said defendant, William Phillips, resides be-  
yond the limits of the State of Mississippi, so  
that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be  
executed upon him: Therefore, it is ordered that  
unless said defendant appear here either in person  
or by some attorney of said Court, of or from  
before the first day of the next term of this  
Court, at a Circuit Court to be held at the Court  
House of said County at Yazoo City, on the fourth  
Monday of May next, A. D. 1859, and plead  
answer or demurrer to the complaint of said  
plaintiff, judgment by default shall be entered  
up against him for the full amount of plaintiff's  
demand, together with all legal interest and cost.  
And it is further ordered that publication of  
this order be made in the "Yazoo Democrat," a  
newspaper published in the town of Yazoo City  
in said county, for four consecutive weeks.

M. A. JENKINS, Clerk.

R. S. HOLT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

January 29, 1859. [22-5t]

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of the above sta-  
ted Execution to me di-  
rected by the Honorable  
Circuit Court of Yazoo County, I will sell at  
the highest bidder for cash, on Monday, the 7th day  
of March, 1859, at the Court house door of said  
county, within the hours prescribed by law, the  
following property, viz: One negro man named  
George Sanders, levied on as the property of the  
said defendant and will be sold to satisfy the above  
stated debt and costs.

W. H. MANGUM, Sheriff.

Yazoo City, February 12, 1859.

### EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary upon the last will and  
testament of Thomas Jones, deceased, having  
been granted the undersigned, by the Probate  
Court of Yazoo County, at the January term,  
1859, all persons indebted to deceased are request-  
ed to make immediate payment, as no indulgence  
can be given; and all those having claims  
against him are required to present them for pay-  
ment, duly authenticated, within the time pre-  
scribed by law or this notice will be placed in bar  
thereof.

R. D. SHAW, Executor.

February 5, 1859. (7t)

## Poetry.

### [From the New Orleans Delta.]

#### WIND RIPPLES.

The weary sun was sinking in the west;  
The wave that broke upon the strand,  
Seemed but a wrinkle on the breast  
Of the fair lake, and when it reached the land,  
It rippled gently. The beach caressed—  
And thanked it for its offering of sand.  
And then, as though its modesty forbid,  
That it, a little wave, should seek the shore,  
It rippled back, and, in evening shadows hid,  
'Twas lost to me—aye, lost forever more!  
Yet o'er the surface of the water sped  
Another wave, and it was wrinkled as before  
Then I thought how very like our joys,  
That it, a little wave, should seek the shore,  
'Tis coming in; Oh! how our hopes it buoy—  
It disappears; Oh! how our hearts are scared!  
'Tis gone, and though its going out annoys,  
Another comes, and then the heart is cheered.

#### ALONE.

Patient and faithful, and tender and true,  
Praying and thinking and working for you—  
Bearing, all silently, sorrow for years—  
Hopefully striving to conquer my fears:  
Say, did my patience, my tenderness, truth,  
Merit not more than the blight of my youth?

Give me once more my wild energy back;  
Give me the hopes that illumined life's track;  
Give me the faith that I wasted on you—  
Give me the love that I squandered thereto—  
You cannot; too lightly you snatched them aside,  
And for you and all others these feelings have died.

Yet, though the hopes that I cherished are dead,  
Though the light from my spirit forever hath fled,  
Though 'twas doubting in God when I doubted in  
you,

As my standard and type of the ideal and the true;  
O'er the wreck of my life I would never repine,  
If the peace I have lost were but added to thine.

#### A WARM TRAIN.

Let him kiss me, let him kiss me  
With the kisses of the mouth;  
For his bursting lip is glowing  
With the glories of the South!  
Oh! the rosy wine is luscious  
In his chalice of gold;  
But his love to me is sweeter,  
And the thousand thousand fold;  
And a very air that dances  
'Neath the numbers of his name,  
Smiles my soul with dreamy music,  
And my heavenly heart with flame.  
For I love him, yes, I love him!  
So that e'en his name shall be  
Like the breeze that hunts the odor  
From some blossom-clouded tree,  
To our heaven-hallowed temples,  
To the virgin, and to me.

"ALABAMA JOE."—He still watches for  
his True Love.—This ancient darkey, who  
eloped with the Judson girl from Pontiac,  
is still at Windsor. He is the owner of a  
cart and a scraggy pony, and performs odd  
jobs for whoever desires his services. His  
cart is generally backed up in front of the  
ferry landing, where he lingers from early  
in the morning until late at night, watching  
for the return of his Desdemona. If his  
services are required to do a little carting,  
he is back by the arrival of the next ferry,  
not knowing when it may be necessary to  
cart his bride and her "chest" to his  
rural cottage. He purchased a pair of cheap  
overalls the other day at a store, and as he  
drew them carefully over a pair of sheep's  
gray pants, he remarked to the bystanders,  
with that air of bashfulness so becoming in  
a young husband, that he "didn't want to  
sile dese store clothes, kas dey's do ones dis  
darkey got married in. Yaw! yaw! yaw!"

His anxiety for the return of the girl is  
only equalled by his fear of her family's ven-  
geance. He imagines two or three of his  
brothers are watching to catch him on this  
side, armed with horse-pistols and bowie-  
knives, and that the instant he steps foot on  
Michigan soil, that instant will be a signal  
for chopping him into mince-meat. A man  
who knows of this, asked the darkey to come  
across to Detroit with his cart and do a little  
job for him. "What's that?" said Joe,  
starting back, "does you tink dis nigger is a  
fool? No, sa! You don't kotch him over  
dar," pointing with his long, cane-brake fin-  
ger towards the "City of the Straits." Joe  
thinks seriously of joining the escaped con-  
vict Dade at Maiden, if his "white-half" fails  
to return.—Detroit Advertiser.

An overworked brain is not an unknown  
phenomenon. Scott, Southey, Moore, Can-  
ning and Castlereagh were instances of the  
fatal effects of too much application. A  
leading writer in the *Journal des Debats* and  
*Revue des Deux Mondes* was lately at his  
desk, absorbed in composition, when of a  
sudden memory vanished—facts, men and  
things all faded out of view, and a complete  
blank as to the past was substituted for a  
mind teeming with information, logic and  
eloquence. M. Rigault has become a mere  
child again, and will have to recommence  
his school days, unless some recuperative or  
reactionary spasm sets in.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—The Wades-  
port (N. C.) Argus says:  
In the Public Square, at Monroe, Union  
county, Va., by T. O. Wilson, Esq., Mr.  
Thomas Watts, aged 63, to Miss Mary Hay-  
ler, aged 65, both paupers. The marriage  
fee was made up by subscriptions among the  
witnesses, and ten cents worth of candy dis-  
tributed around to commemorate the happy  
event.

At the Burns centenary banquet in Mon-  
troual over a thousand gentlemen and ladies  
were present at the table.

## From the Marshall Democrat.

### WHERE ARE THE FRIENDS OF CUBAN ANNEXATION?

The Democrats of the Southern States  
have just shipped "Sam" amidst the shouts  
of all true patriotic southern men, to his  
native home in the north. This Trojan  
horse, fresh from the hands of Northern  
fanatics, came among us as a thief in the  
darkness of night. With the caution and  
noiseless move of the serpent he entered the  
Southern States; but soon, soon the ever  
watchful Democracy detected his presence,  
they smoked him from his hiding places, and  
then when the masses of the people discov-  
ered the true character of the gentleman,  
with one shout of indignation from Virginia  
to Texas, they bade him go to New Eng-  
land, the birth-place of all the isms which  
threaten the peace and welfare of the South.  
Relieved from all danger to the Democracy,  
we may now ask what is to be the destiny of  
Cuba, a question that has been withdrawn  
from public discussion, during the agitation  
of equally important questions to the friends  
of liberty in the South.

The object of this article is, to call the  
attention of the Marshall county Democracy  
to this question. In a short time you are  
to assemble to send delegates to your State  
Convention at Jackson. That Convention  
will send delegates to the National Conven-  
tion at Cincinnati. Are you willing to  
make the annexation of Cuba an issue in  
Presidential canvass of 1856? What are  
you willing to say in the empire county?  
What are you prepared to say through your  
State to the National Convention? Let us  
call your serious attention to the importance  
of this question.

It will be a day of rejoicing when the  
Democratic National Convention speaks out  
for the acquisition of Cuba, as in the case  
of Texas—the paramount question, in my  
humble judgment, to the south, or next in  
importance and essential to the maintenance  
of the institution of domestic slavery in the  
south. Under the auspices of Jefferson, the  
Democracy acquired Louisiana. Under Jas.  
Monroe they acquired Florida. Under Jas.  
K. Polk Texas was given to the Union, and  
California, with all her golden treasures, and  
the Territories of Utah and New Mexico.  
Shall the same great party, reflecting the  
sentiments of the patriotic masses of the  
Union, now speak, declaring Cuba a State  
of the American Union, and the home of  
freemen, despite the howlings of domestic  
traitors, or the secret understandings of the  
cabinets of Victoria and Louis Napoleon?  
Then let Mississippi and the States south  
and west declare in State and National Con-  
vention, that Cuba must be ours, and the  
deed is done, that which the diplomacy of  
half a century vainly attempted to accom-  
plish. You know that when the question  
of Texas annexation was being discussed in  
the Presidential canvass of 1844, now and  
then we heard the threats of France and  
England, if it was attempted, but the people  
decided for Polk, Dallas and Texas. Texas  
was annexed, and the threats and warnings  
from across the Atlantic were heard no more,  
and so will it be with Cuba.

Let us call your attention to this question  
—first geographically. Take now your map  
of the Western Hemisphere, turn your eye  
to the Gulf of Mexico; you see that Cuba  
is almost within sight of our shores. Situated  
between the Peninsulas of Yucatan and  
Florida, it commands both the Northern and  
Southern passes into the Gulf of Mexico.  
The position of Cuba, with the harbor of  
Havana strongly fortified, makes it the Gib-  
raltar of the Gulf of Mexico. Over the  
waves of this Gulf there floats annually  
\$400,000,000 commerce belonging to citizens  
of the United States. Look again at the  
Map of the United States. You see that  
the Gulf is the outlet for all the commerce  
that passes down the Mississippi river and its  
countless tributaries, embracing in extent a  
surface greater than half of Europe. All  
that part of the continent between the sum-  
mits of the Alleghany and Rocky Mountains,  
from British America on the north to the  
Gulf of Mexico on the south, with every  
variety of climate, soil and production, is  
drained by the "Father of Waters," and his  
magnificent branches. Ten millions of peo-  
ple now inhabit this great valley, where but  
a few years ago the savage roamed undis-  
turbed. Here the channels of trade, formed  
by nature, are on a scale of magnificence  
unknown to any other portion of the world.  
Here, too, the people "of this progressive  
age" are adding to its commercial facilities,  
and to the development of its resources, by  
the construction of a system of railroads,  
destined to bear to the banks of the Missis-  
sippi, from its mouth to its source, new  
cities are springing into existence, depots  
for the manufactures, the agricultural and  
mineral products that pass down the Mis-  
sissippi, thence through the Gulf, within  
gunshot of Havana to the world. Vast as  
may be the commerce of the Mississippi now,  
who will estimate its amount and value  
when, before the restless spirit of improve-  
ment that distinguishes our people, the for-  
ests of our new territories are swept away,  
and these lands, rich as the delta of the  
Nile, are made to send forth their produc-  
tions to magnify our commerce and gladden  
the hearts of men.

It is useless to enumerate the advantages  
we enjoy in the Mississippi Valley, and idle  
to conjecture as to the influence of its pro-  
ductions on the future trade of the world.  
Here, where we have freedom of thought,  
freedom of speech, freedom to adore, where  
our industry and enterprise are protected by  
equal laws, and invigorated by a benign re-  
ligion, our achievements in the last quarter  
of a century seem almost miraculous, and  
such wonderful changes are going on, that  
the fictions of "Eastern imagination" seem  
about to be realized. But great as the  
trade of the West may be, it must pass down  
the Mississippi, through the Gulf, and, there  
sits Cuba, like a watch dog at the outlet, in

the hands of decayed and ignorant Spain,  
to endanger our peace, and retard our com-  
mercial advancement.

In addition to our domestic commerce,  
that commerce for which England has been  
trying to find a passage through the Polar  
sea for centuries. A commerce that built  
up "Palmyra in the midst of sand," en-  
riched the Italian Republics, Holland and  
Portugal, and gave power and strength to  
the British throne, must pass through the  
Gulf. We allude to the trade of the East,  
whose magic influence on cities and king-  
doms in by-gone times, history and tradition  
tell us of the most wonderful instances.  
Since the acquisition of California this  
trade has increased, for China's wall has  
been broken, and the visit of Commodore  
Perry to Japan, seems to have given new  
ideas to that exclusive people, and they are  
ready to take up the cross of progress, and  
march onward with the procession of advanc-  
ing nations.

Since the tragic fate of Sir John Franklin  
and his companions, all hope of the discov-  
ery of a Northwest passage for the trade of  
the Orient must be abandoned, and it must  
pass through the nearest route, the Gulf of  
Mexico. The question for us to decide is,  
shall we be silent and let Cuba pass into the  
hands of our ancient enemy and commercial  
rival? or do more, see it Africanized in  
sight of us? or shall we, in a spirit worthy  
of our ancestral fame, declare that Cuba  
cannot be African, but shall be American?  
Who has noticed the declaration of Lord  
Clarendon, the speech of Louis Napoleon to  
his "faithful Commons," the correspondence  
on the tripartite treaty, and is not satisfied  
that when these royal philanthropists have  
settled the Ottoman question, their eyes are  
turned to Cuba, and every effort will be  
made to keep the Queen of the Antilles  
from gravitating into the arms of the Amer-  
ican Union.

We have examined this question briefly  
in a commercial, now let us look at it in a  
military point of view. We have said that  
Cuba commands both the outlets of the  
Gulf of Mexico. The Island, then, in the  
hands of a strong naval power, would con-  
trol our entire commerce in the Gulf. How  
important, then, that it should belong to the  
United States, to prevent the spoliation of  
our commerce, and a sudden invasion of  
our Southern border. Mr. Jefferson, with  
that remarkable foresight which distinguish-  
ed him above all other men of his age after  
we had acquired Louisiana and Florida, in  
a letter to James Monroe, dated Oct. 24,  
1823, urging the acquisition of Cuba as  
necessary to our safety, he said:

"I candidly confess I have ever looked  
on Cuba as the most interesting addition  
which could ever be made to our system of  
States. The control of which, with the  
Florida point, this Island would give us over  
the Gulf of Mexico and the countries and  
Islands bordering on it, as well as those  
waters which flow into it, would fill up the  
measure of our political well-being."

Mr. Stevenson, our Minister at the Court  
of St. James, looking at Cuba in a military  
point of view, says in a letter to Mr. For-  
syth, Secretary of State in 1837:

"The possession of Cuba by a great  
maritime power would be little less than  
the establishment of a fortification at the  
mouth of the Mississippi, commanding the  
Gulf of Mexico and Florida, and conse-  
quently the whole trade of the Western  
States, besides deeply affecting the interests  
and tranquility of the Southern portion of  
the Union."

John Quincy Adams in his instructions,  
as Secretary of State, for President Monroe,  
to Mr. Nelson, in 1823, says:

"That Cuba's commanding position with  
reference to the Gulf of Mexico and the  
West Indies, &c., gives it an importance in  
the sum of our National interest, with which  
that of no other foreign territory can be  
compared."

We might fill up column after column  
from the highest civil and military author-  
ities this country ever produced, to show  
the importance of Cuba to our National de-  
fence.

But to the southern man, there is still a  
more interesting view to be taken of this  
question. I allude to the political relation  
it bears to us. Cuba is a slaveholding coun-  
try, almost in sight of the slaveholding  
States of the south. It is owned by weak  
and enervated Spain, the last of her pos-  
sessions in the new world. Spain, unable  
to keep in subjection her downtrodden and  
oppressed subjects, stands ready to do what-  
ever France and England may dictate, in  
order to prevent it from falling into the  
hands of the United States. Yes, they are  
prepared to Africanize the Island, to turn  
loose upon the whites 600,000 slaves in  
Cuba, 800,000 in the West Indies, to drench  
the land in blood, the loveliest portion of  
the world, with the blood of the white race,  
and to strike a fatal blow at the institu-  
tions of the Southern States. Read the in-  
structions of Lord Palmerston, the blood-thirsty  
foreign Secretary of England, to the British  
minister at Madrid, on this subject, he says:

"I have to instruct your Lordship to the  
Spanish Minister, that the slaves form a  
large portion, and by no means an unimpor-  
tant one, of the people of Cuba, and that  
any steps taken to provide for their emancipa-  
tion would, therefore, as far as the black  
population is concerned, be quite in unison  
with the recommendation made by Her Maj-  
esty's Government, that measures should be  
adopted for contenting the people of Cuba,  
with a view to secure the connection be-  
tween the Spanish crown and the Island,  
and, it must be evident that if the negro  
population of Cuba were rendered free, that  
fact would create a most powerful element  
of resistance to any scheme for annexing  
Cuba to the United States where slavery  
exists."

We might bring evidence upon evidence  
to show that when the oppressed Cubans

rise, and with "material aid" from the  
United States, throw off the Spanish yoke,  
declare the Island a "free sovereign and  
independent" State, these Proconsuls and  
savage Captain Generals of Cuba have ever  
been authorized to proclaim emancipation.

Every administration of the Federal Gov-  
ernment, from James Monroe to Franklin  
Pierce, have boldly declared that Cuba can  
never pass out of the hands of Spain and  
come under the protection of any foreign  
power. John Q. Adams, in his letter to the  
American Minister at Madrid, in 1823, says:  
"The transfer of Cuba to Great Britain  
would be an event inopportune to the inter-  
ests of the United States," and in the same  
dispatch he said, after describing the geo-  
graphical, commercial, moral and political  
relations formed by nature between Cuba  
and the United States, that "in looking  
forward to the probable course of events for  
the short period of half a century, it is  
scarcely possible to resist the conviction, that  
the annexation of Cuba to our Federal Re-  
public, will be indispensable to the con-  
tinuance and integrity of the Union itself." John  
Quincy Adams is high authority on this  
subject, when it is known that his politi-  
cal associations were with those who op-  
posed territorial acquisitions, and his views  
as to slavery would incline him to oppose  
the annexation of Cuba, but in the above  
language he breathed the national sentiment  
of the present age.

The question of Cuban annexation has  
been a subject of national interest and dis-  
cussion for the last thirty years. Every  
American statesman of national reputation,  
has favored it, not merely to extend the  
limits of the republic, not merely to extend  
the area of slave territory, but because they  
believed the interests of the whole country  
require it. In proof of this, we could here  
introduce the dispatches of Mr. Forsyth,  
Minister to Madrid, in 1822, Mr. Adams in  
1823, Henry Clay, as Secretary of State, in  
1825, Mr. A. H. Everett, as Minister to  
Spain in 1826, Mr. Van Buren, as Secretary  
of State in 1829, Mr. Stevenson, as Minister  
to England in 1837, Daniel Webster, as  
Secretary of State in 1843, Washington  
Irving, as Minister to Spain in 1843, A. P.  
Upshur, as Secretary of State in 1844, Mr.  
Buchanan, as Secretary of State in 1847,  
Mr. Sumner, as Minister to Spain in 1848,  
Mr. Marcy, as Secretary of State in 1853.  
After this record are we to be called filibust-  
ers when we declare ourselves in favor of  
Cuban annexation? Filibusters, land-steal-  
ers, when the Spanish archiver at Madrid  
are filled with our complaints made by us  
for unprovoked aggressions upon our rights,  
and the grossest insults offered to our  
national flag, which would have justified us  
in taking Cuba, and which we could have  
done with impunity, at any time within the  
last thirty years, but we had forbearance  
and patience.

The Democratic party is the party to  
bring Cuba into the Union. Make annexa-  
tion an issue in 1856. Place the Lane Star  
on the Democratic flag, and with two good  
Democrats as candidates for the Presidency  
and Vice Presidency, we will gain a glorious  
victory over Black Republicanism. Know  
Nothingism, and all other isms. But you ask,  
how then will the Democracy effect the  
object? After a majority of the people of  
the United States have expressed themselves  
favorable to annexation, it will give strength  
to the arguments of our diplomatic agents,  
England and France dare not go to war  
with us about it. Spain, unsustained by  
them, must see the destiny of Cuba, and  
she will make the most of her lovely  
Island.

November 29, 1855. T. J